

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

**Ministry of Planning, Investment and
Economic Development**

**9th National Development Plan
Consultations in Jubbaland State of Somalia
Kismayo, Somali
15–18 January – 2019**

Private Sector

The delegation from the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MOPIED) led by the Permanent Secretary, Mr. Abdulkadir Mohamed Adan arrived in Kismaayo on February 14, 2019 for National Development Plan (NDP) consultations that would be held over the course of four days. The delegation was received by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation of Jubaland State of Somalia (JSS), H.E. Adam Ibrahim Aw Hersi. In his opening remarks, Mr. Aw Hersi gave his thanks and appreciation to the leadership of MOPIED and the Federal Government of Somalia for their engagement with JSS for the wider consultations of the NDP9.

He also noted that NDP9 consultations are simultaneously happening across federal member states (FMS) as he emphasized the importance of a unified national development plan that is beneficial to the people of Jubbaland.

The Permanent Secretary of MOPIED, in his opening remarks stated that the NDP9 will be based on the needs of the Somali people, and all parts of the society will be consulted. The PS also informed the Jubbaland leaders that NDP9 will consist of a desk review and consultations. He also underlined that the purpose of the first round of consultations is the understanding of the context of poverty in Somalia. Furthermore, the permanent secretary also also noted that NDP9 consultations are simultaneously happening across federal member states (FMS) as he emphasized the importance of a unified national development plan that is beneficial to the people of Somalia. Whilst also researching the varieties of needs of the different regions throughout the country.

Other dignitaries that were present in the launch of the NDP9 consultations with Jubbaland included the following:

- State Minister, Office of the President, JSS
- State Minister for Constitution and Federal Affairs, JSS
- Minister for Commerce, JSS
- Minister of Health, JSS
- Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, JSS
- Jubbaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry (JCCI)

Presentations on NDP9 and Questions and Answers

The lead of the Economic Pillar of the NDP9, Abukar Sanei, presented background of NDP9 as he began with an outline of the ninth National Development Plan (2020-2024). Mr. Sanei informed the audience that NDP-9 is iPRSP-compliant with the purpose of contextualizing the poverty level that exists in the country. Furthermore, reiterating the importance of a National Development Plan, Mr Sanei also highlighted the overall process of the NDP-9 consultations.

In his presentation, Abdirashid Warsame, the lead of the Inclusive Politics Pillar defined poverty and explained the context of poverty, presenting the four definitions of poverty.

The definition of poverty that Mr. Warsame presented covered four areas. One, poverty in monetary form, meaning anyone with an income of \$1.90 or less per day is in condition of poverty, two, anyone with no access to water and sanitation is someone who lives in poverty. Three, anyone with no education or skills that he or she can use for attaining self-sufficiency, and finally, anyone who lives without access to healthcare services is someone who is living in poverty.

After the presentations, a several of questions were raised. One question was about the challenges that the Federal Government faced during the implementations of the NDP8, and the MOPIED team responded that the midterm review of the NDP8 is now in progress, and this document will answer all the challenges that the government has faced during the three-year implementations of the NDP8. Another question that the participants from the private sector community asked was whether MOPIED is going to present a complete plan or the consultations will be the basis of the NDP9. The PS of MOPIED responded to this question and stated the NDP9 is a blank document that will be filed by the outcomes of the consultations that we receive from the Somali people. The PS stressed that the whole process of NDP9 is a Somali led and owned process.

The participants also asked about how MOPIED is planning to incorporate diaspora communities in the NDP9 consultations. The PS of MOPIED, Mr. Abdulkadir Mohamed Adan stated that the diaspora population will be engaged and there will be consultations in the Somali populated cities. Moreover, the MOPIED team was asked how the government can retain the technical people who are working in Somalia since they are required to pay visa fees whenever they enter the country. MOPIED team stated that visa fees are a form of revenue generation for the country and cannot be abolished. The option for our diaspora returnees is to apply a permanent residency if they intend to stay in the country for a long period of time.

Private Sector Group Sessions

After the presentations and questions and answers, the private sector group was divided into eight groups, and they were given the questionnaires. Each group were given five questions to answer. The questions were as follows:

1. Is the definition of poverty presented by the NDP-9 technical team the same as your understanding of poverty?
2. Are there any other characteristics of poverty rather than the ones mentioned?
3. What are the drivers of poverty?
4. How the poor people manage or cope with poverty?
5. How can poverty be alleviated?

Group session outcomes.

All groups agreed that the definition of poverty is the same. Mainly, the characteristics of poverty are captured in the definitions that MOPIED experts presented, such as lack of having basic needs, such as food, shelter and water or lack of having secondary needs such as healthcare services and education. However, one of the characteristics of poverty that the private sector group put forward was in the situation where an elderly person doesn't have any help, care or people with health needs, but don't have any access to healthcare.

Drivers of poverty

Among the drivers of poverty that participants highlighted are unemployment, conflict, corruption, lack of education/vocational training, natural disasters and lack of strategic planning. Droughts, insecurity, bad governance, lack of market for the livestock and other local products, lack of investments, dependency on foreign aid are also part of drivers of poverty. Furthermore, corruption and possession of public property are also among the drivers of poverty.

The coping with poverty

In order to cope with poverty, people look for a low-level and low paying jobs such loading and unloading, child laboring, women engage hardship jobs in order to meet the end needs of their children, they create a small business, they also look for education. Groups pointed out that begging, stealing, migration/immigration and displacement are part of the coping mechanism that people use. The poor people also risk their lives by taking unsafe employment.

Poverty alleviation:

The private sector groups presented some strategies that are useful for poverty alleviation. Job creation, such as agricultural development, supporting and investment in small businesses, equality in employment, rebuilding infrastructure are some of strategies for poverty alleviation. Furthermore, the group also underlined that strengthening the security sector, reduction and elimination of corruption and tribalism, favoritism and nepotism, providing clean water, housing, healthcare services, education and investing in the energy sector will help the alleviation of poverty. Also, the group stated that investment in agricultural sector, livestock, fishery, vocational skills and awareness on poverty alleviation are also mechanisms that can be used to tackle poverty. Justice and equality and investment in social lives will help reducing poverty, according to the group discussions of the private sector groups.

Day 2: The Civil Society Sector

The second day of the consultations with Jubbaland stakeholders focused on the civil society groups, and the participation and the engagement of the civil society group showed ownership of the consultation process.

Participants

In addition to the MOPIED team led by the Permanent Secretary, participants included the acting Director General of Jubbaland's Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC), Head of Jubbaland Non-State Actors (JUNSA), Members of the Civil Society Organizations and Student Organizations.

Opening Remarks, presentations and plenary sessions

The PS of MOPIED reiterated the remarks that he made in first day of the consultations with Jubbaland State stakeholders and stressed the importance of active participation in the discussion. MOPIED experts repeated the same presentations that they made in the first day in order to be on the same page about the overall objectives of the NDP9, and the purpose for the consultations.

After the opening remarks and presentations, five questions were raised. The first question was whether Jubbaland will create a plan for the state after the current regional plan of Jubbaland will end on 2020. Answering this question, the acting DG of Jubbaland stated that from 2020, the NDP9 will be used as a sole development plan for Jubbaland. The second question that was raised was since the country has a vast agricultural land, that domestic production should be promoted instead of importing food from abroad. The PS of MOPIED answered this question stating that one of the pillars of NDP9 is economic development. This pillar will tackle the issue of increasing our domestic production, and in the upcoming consultations, there will be further discussions about this issue. The third question that the MOPIED team were asked was whether MOPIED is willing to open an office in Kismaayo for inputs on the NDP9. The MOPIED team addressed this issue stating that the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) of Jubbaland is the focal point in Kismaayo where any inputs about NDP9 can be forwarded to them. The fourth question that the participants asked was whether or not the NDP9 intends to prioritize women. The MOPIED team affirmed that women play and have played a significant and prominent role in every aspect of the Somali society; thus, the social pillar of NDP9 will focus on addressing women's concerns. The final question that was raised was if the issue of security is included in the NDP9. The MOPIED team answered this question and affirmed that there is a security pillar in the NDP9.

Civil Society group discussions

In order to guide the group discussions of the civil society groups, there are five key questions that MOPIED team has put forward. These questions are very similar to the questions used for the private sector on the first day of the consultations. These questions are the following:

1. What is poverty?
2. Does poverty exist in Jubbaland?
3. What are the causes of poverty in Jubaland, and how does it affect the people in Jubbaland?
4. How do people in Jubbaland manage or cope with the poverty?
5. How can poverty be alleviated? Please identify clear and realistic pathways?

Results from Group Sessions

Definition of Poverty

The group defined poverty where an individual in Jubbaland region does not have basic necessities of life, such as food, water, shelter and clothing. Also, the group added that poverty is lack of income/employment, education and health services.

Poverty in Jubbaland

The group affirmed that there is poverty in Jubbaland because there are families who can only afford one meal a day or lack of basic human needs. Also, according to the civil society group discussions, there is lack of local productivity, and as a result, in Jubbaland 80% of residents live in poverty and insecurity.

Causes/drivers of poverty

the group pointed out that unemployment, drought, depleting of environment, insecurity; mismanagement of resources are part of the drivers of poverty in Jubbaland regions. Furthermore, lack of education; lack of resources, lack of good governance, lack of economic activities/production are other areas that cause poverty in the region. Also, lack of government revenues, political instability, lack of infrastructure, social inequality, lack of plan for international aid and relief assistance contribute to poverty, lack of ability to utilize natural resources are part of the drivers of poverty in Jubbaland regions. The effects of poverty, according to the group, is displacement, loss of livestock and agriculture, poor healthcare, low purchasing power.

Coping with poverty

There are different approaches that the people of Jubbaland use to manage or cope with poverty. Unsafe labor, petty crimes, displacement and migration are some of the ways people engage. Also, the civil society group stated that people reach out their relatives and NGOs/INGOs for support to manage poverty. Furthermore, engaging low level jobs, such as loading and unloading, constructions, fishing, seeking help from within the community, remittances from diaspora relatives and taking loans are pointed out as some mechanism for coping with poverty. On the negative side, the group reported that stealing, begging, child labor/child militarizing and joining radical organizations to seek income are also used as mechanisms for confronting poverty.

Poverty alleviation

the civil society group stressed that strengthening peace and security, increasing local productions, comprehensive plan for poverty reduction, investment in and marketing of national/local commodities effectively are some strategies that help poverty alleviation. Moreover, the group underlined that quality education, unity of the Somali people to address poverty, comprehensive national planning strategy by the Ministry of Planning of the Federal Government; political stability, good governance, utilizing natural resources, infrastructure development (roads, ports and airports, agriculture and industries) are key areas that can be used to address poverty. The civil society group also stated that employment opportunities, natural resource management; vocational skills, investment and marketing of the local products, such as the Somali banana; national strategy for poverty reduction while integrating sub-national plans reduce the poverty conditions that exist in Jubbaland regions. As effective institutions are critical, the civil society groups pointed out that fighting corruption, equal resource sharing and the enforcement of justice and equality as key mechanisms for poverty alleviation. Somalia is a country with resources, and the group underlined that awareness on how to utilize the natural resources, increasing the country's production, re-starting industries, such as the sugar factory, meat industry, leather and fishery and exporting our natural resources and national products and minimizing imports are some of the means for poverty alleviation.

Jubbaland State of Somalia line ministries

The target group for the NDP9 consultations of Jubaland was the line ministries of Jubaland State of Somalia. The majority of the attendees were director generals and technical advisors who work in line ministries. Furthermore, the acting Director General of Jubaland's MOPIC was present. Presentations on the overall process of the NDP9 that is drawn from the concept note and guiding notes about poverty were presented by MOPIED experts.

Plenary Questions

After the remarks and presentations, participants asked three questions. The first question was whether MOPIED has conducted surveys and population census. The MOPIED team responded that for the surveys, the Directorate of Statistics at MOPIED conducts surveys with the support of international partners. Some of the statisticians from MOPIED regularly visit federal member states when they conduct surveys, such as the Household Surveys. For population census, MOPIED has not conducted yet, but plans to conduct when conditions allow at the right time. The second question that was raised is if NDP8 has addressed poverty, and if so, what did we learn from NDP8? The team responded to this question by stating that NDP8 addresses the poverty condition of the country; however, there is a midterm review (MTR) document that will be finalized soon. After this document comes out, we will then draw and include lessons learned into NDP9. The third question that participants asked was the need for reprinting of the

Somali currency, and how it will be planned and managed in relation to the use of the EVC + system. The MOPIED team tackled this question stating that the Somali Shilling is still in use and valid, and the government will incorporate the new notes into the economy of the country. However, the MOPIED experts underlined that the printing of new currency is the responsibility of the Central Bank of Somalia (CBS) in collaboration with other relevant institutions to come up with the requisite policies, institutional and regulatory frameworks regarding currency printing and related issues including EVC+.

Group Discussions

The five questions that were used for Jubbaland's civil society groups were again put forward to the DGs and technical advisors of the Jubbaland's line ministries for the group discussion.

Definition of poverty

The line ministries of Jubbaland groups stated that poverty is the condition where a person/individual who does not have the basic needs such as food, water, healthcare, clothes, and education. Also, in the case of accessibility, the group defined poverty as to when a person does not have water, electricity, healthcare and education. The definition that the group contributed captures and reinforces some of the universal definition of poverty. In answering the question of whether poverty exists in Jubbaland regions, the group discussion of the line ministries affirmed that poverty exists in Jubbaland regions.

Causes of poverty and its effects on people

The group listed a couple of factors that lead to poverty. These factors are insecurity, natural disasters, dependency on foreign aid. Other factors that the group mentioned include injustice, unemployment, lack of vocational skills and lack of education. The group also listed droughts, conflict and lack of infrastructure as the causes of poverty in Jubbaland regions. Furthermore, the line ministries groups listed corruption and tribalism as the causes of poverty. The effects of poverty include loss of livestock and the families to fall apart due to lack of resources.

Coping with poverty

There are different mechanisms that people of Jubbaland use to manage their poverty conditions. Migration/displacement or immigration legally or illegally, joining militant or gang groups, begging in the streets and engaging unskilled labor are some of the ways that people use to manage poverty. Getting support from diaspora relatives, aid from relief organizations, risking their lives by doing hardship jobs, engaging criminal activities and drug abuse are also other factors that the line ministries group listed as coping mechanisms that the people of Jubbaland use in order to manage poverty.

Poverty alleviation:

the group discussion reported that strengthening peace and security, reconstruction of the infrastructure, managing risks and natural disasters, such as droughts and floods, and employment opportunities are some of the means that can be used for poverty reduction. Furthermore, the line ministries groups put forward that quality education that is free, vocational training skills, supporting government institutions, awareness on how to utilize natural resources, providing clean water, clean energy, fighting the corruption and building the rule of law and justice system are means to alleviate poverty in Jubaland regions. Political stability, good governance and investment and marketing of the local products are other key priorities for poverty alleviation.

Members of regional parliament

The MOPIED team met with key parliament members of Jubaland State Parliament. This group is the fourth group that MOPIED conducted consultations on NDP9 process with, and the team had a good time to listen to their feedback about the needs and priorities of Jubaland State of Somalia.

Participants and opening remarks

In addition to the MOPIED team led by the Permanent Secretary, Mr. Abdulkadir Mohamed Adan, among the participants include the Speaker of Jubbaland Parliament, Jubbaland's Minister of Planning and Members of State Assembly/Parliament and Chairs of Jubbaland State Parliamentary Committees. Jubbaland's Minister of Planning opened the meeting with the Speaker and the MPs and talked about the main purpose that the MOPIED team came to Kismaayo. He noted that NDP9 is a process that the Federal Ministry of Planning is leading, and all federal member states (FMS) are consulted with about the drafting of the document. The Speaker of the Parliament of Jubbaland welcomed the MOPIED team and urged them to engage the stakeholders of Jubbaland so that they can present the needs and priorities that the people of Jubbaland want to see for the development of the region. On his part, the Permanent Secretary of MOPIED, Mr. Abdulkadir Mohamed Adan thanked the Speaker and the Minister of Planning of Jubbaland for the warm welcome that the delegation has received. Also, the PS noted that the NDP9 process is owned by the Somali people where all priorities come from the consultations that we conduct with all levels of the government plus civil society and the private sector groups. He further underlined that the purpose that we are here is to consult with Jubaland people about their needs and priorities. MOPIED team briefly presented the concept note of the NDP9, which covers the outline and contents of the NDP9, and how the consultation process and the engagement of the federal member states (FMS) is critical for the drafting of the document.

The MPs were divided into three groups and started to discuss the same questions that MOPIED team presented to the civil society groups and Jubbaland's line ministries.

Outcome from MPs group discussions

After group discussions, MPs presented the results their group work. The results came out from the answers of the questions that MPs debated in their group discussions.

Definition of poverty:

MPs pointed out that poverty is when an individual is unable to fulfil their basic human needs such as food, water and housing, and other services such as healthcare and education.

Existence of poverty in Jubbaland: in responding to this question, the MPs overwhelmingly underscored that there is poverty in Jubaland region

Causes of poverty and its effect on Jubbaland people:

The MPs noted that insecurity, natural disasters, such as droughts and floods are some of the causes of poverty. Furthermore, the MPs stressed that dependency, injustice, unemployment, poor skills/lack of education and lack of infrastructure are key leading drivers of poverty. Jubaland MPs underlined that conflicts/civil wars and lack of strategic plan are also part of the drivers of poverty. Displacement is one of the effects of poverty on Jubaland people.

Coping with poverty:

According to the group discussions of the MPs, there are a couple of strategies that Jubaland use to cope with poverty. Migration, radicalization, begging, dependency on relatives or aid organizations, unsafe & unskilled labor are key strategies that Jubaland people use to manage their poverty conditions.

Poverty alleviation: poverty alleviation requires strategies that are applicable to the Jubaland regions. However, the Jubaland MPs pointed out that strengthen security, reconstruction of the infrastructure, such as roads, highways, ports and airports, proactiveness and managing natural disaster are some of the key strategies for poverty alleviation. Also, the MPs noted that employment opportunities, education, proactiveness in natural disaster management, developing of the productive resources, holding the private sector accountable are other critical areas that should be utilized for poverty reduction. Finally, the MPs underscored that the Federal Government should develop a plan to eradicate poverty, and closely engage and work with the federal member states (FMS) on poverty alleviation strategies.

Meeting with District Commissioner of Kismaayo

On Monday, February 18, a small team led by the Permanent Secretary visited the office of District Commissioner of Kismaayo for brief consultations about the needs of the city of Kismaayo. The Commissioner update the MOPIED team about the Master Plan that is now in progress, and there are two commissions within the city who are working on this project. One commission is responsible for land issue, and the other is working on any conflict resolution that is needed.

The Commissioner stated that the needs of the city are huge, and following are some of the list of the needs that he shared with the MOPIED team:

The offices that are now used are old, and there is a need for new offices

There are no fire extinguishers, and no waste management mechanism

There are only two tracks equipped with machines

No salary is given to the city workers due to lack of taxations and other resources

The port is not used properly

IDPs are the most vulnerable groups in the city

Lack of jobs

Development Needs of the City

The city needs equipment for agriculture and health

Water is the most critical issue in Kismaayo, and Yoontooy is one of the two only sources of water

The river is short of water, and dams and canals could help for irrigation

Electricity is very expensive as people in the city pay \$1 per kilowatt

Awareness about fishing is needed

Education is needed especially the IDPs

Housing project is needed

Health care facilities are needed as there is only one free hospital in the city

Waste Management equipment is a critical issue for the city

Infrastructure is the biggest issue as there is only one road in the city

Most pressing matters

The District Commissioner of Kismaayo informed the MOPIED team that there are three most urgent needed projects that Kismaayo needs. These three projects are the following:

Water and sanitation

Waste management and equipment

Infrastructure

- Minister of Planning And international cooperation ,JSS
- PS Ministry of Planning, Investment And Economic development
- State Minister, Office of the President, JSS
- State Minister for Constitution and Federal Affairs, JSS
- Minister for Commerce, JSS
- Minister of Health, JSS
- Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, JSS
- Jubbaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry (JCCI)

ANNEX I. Agenda Consultation with private sector Jubaland 15-02-19

Time	Agenda Points	Lead
1:40pm – 1:50pm	Arrival and Registration	All
1:50pm – 2:00pm	First opening Qur'an	Jibril
2:00pm – 2:30pm	Opening Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minister of Planning And international cooperation ,JSS • PS Ministry of Planning, Investment And Economic development • State Minister, Office of the President, JSS • State Minister for Constitution and Federal Affairs, JSS • Minister for Commerce, JSS • Minister of Health, JSS • Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, JSS • Jubbaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry (JCCI)
2:30pm – 2:50pm	-NDP 9 (Consultation Framework) presentation And -Framing/Defining Poverty Presentation	Abukar /Abdirashid
2:50pm---3:20pam	-Plenary Q&A	All
3:20pm – 3:45pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tea Break And Prayer 	All
3:45pm—4:15pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group Discussion And Presentation of Main Outcomes 	All
4:15pm – 4:30pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add Comments 	Participants
4.30pm – 4.50pm	Conclusion and closing	Ps MOPIED

I. ANNEX II. Agenda Consultation with CSO's Jubaland 16-02-19

Time	Agenda Points	Lead
9:00am – 9:10am	Arrival and Registration	All
9:10am – 9:20am	Opening Qur'an	Jibril
9:20am – 9:30am	Opening Remarks -Abdulkadir Mohamed Aden Permanent Secretary Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development	MoPIED PS
9:30am – 9:50am	-NDP 9 (Consultation Framework) presentation And -Framing/Defining Poverty Presentation	Abukar/ Abdirashid
9:50am---10:30am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plenary Q&A 	All
10:30am – 11:00am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tea Break 	All
11:00am—12:15pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group Discussion And Presentation of Main Outcomes 	All
12:15pm – 1:15pm	Prayers and Lunch and	All
1:15pm – 1:30pm	Add Comments	Participants
1:30pm –1:45pm	Conclusion and closing	PS MoPIED

II. ANNEX III Agenda Consultation with Line Ministries 17-02-19

Time	Agenda Points	Lead
9:30am – 9:40am	Arrival and Registration	All
9:40am – 9:50am	Opening Qur'an	Jirbil
9:50am – 10:10am	Opening Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abdikadir Mohamed Aden Permanent Secretary Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development 	MoPIED PS
10:10am – 10:30am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDP 9 (Consultation Framework) presentation And Framing/Defining Poverty Presentation 	Abukar/Abdirashid
10:30am---10:40am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plenary Q&A 	All

Time	Agenda Points	Lead
10:40am – 11:00am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tea Break 	All
11:00am—12:00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group Discussion And Presentation of Main Outcomes 	All
12:00pm –1:00pm	Prayers and Lunch and	All
1:00pm—1:20pm	Add Comments	Participants
1:20pm – 1.35pm	Conclusion and closing	Ps MoPIED

III.ANNEX III Consultation Agenda with Parliament Committee Jubland 18-02 2019

Time	Agenda Points	Lead
9:30am – 9:40am	Arrival and Registration	All
9:40am – 9:50am	Opening Qur'an	Jibril
9:50am – 10:10am	Opening Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abdulkadir Aden Mohamed Permanent Secretary Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development • Speaker of Parliament of Jubaland 	-MoPIED PS -Speaker of Parliament Jubland
10:10am – 10:30am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDP 9 (Consultation Framework) presentation And • Framing/Defining Poverty Presentation 	Abukar/Abdirashid
10:30am---10:40am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plenary Q&A 	All
10:40am – 11:00am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tea Break 	All
11:00am—11:45pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group Discussion And Presentation of Main Outcomes 	All
11:45pm –12:50pm	Prayers and Lunch and	All
12:50pm – 1:20pm	Conclusion and closing	Mrs.Fahmo



